THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, June 15, 1810. No. 1237.

𝔓𝔦𝔱𝔱𝔰𝔟𝔲𝔯𝔤𝔥: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be Sold in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 2d of July next,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Philip Bier and Archibald Elliott, trading under the firm of Bier and Elliott, in and to 105 Acres of Land, more or less, lying and being in Legonier Valley, adjoining lands of Edward Halferty, William Matthews and others, on which there is a Furnace erected.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 2, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS-CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will be paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBAUM & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1810.

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man well acquainted with the NAILING BUSINESS, in all its various branches; he may have a partnership in a suitable stand some distance from this place, if well recommended, and some knowledge of keeping accounts. Apply to F. B. HOLMES, corner of Market and Water Streets.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of unimproved LAND, containing 422 acres, situated on Traverse creek, a branch of Racoon, adjoining lands of Judge Redick, —— Harper, and others, about 10 miles from Burgett's town, and 20 from Pittsburgh. This land lays well for cultivation, and the soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the neighbourhood. It was taken up at an early day, and the title to it is indisputable. Should the subscriber be absent from the land, it will be shewn to any person disposed to purchase by Mr. Harper, by whom also the terms will be made known.

M. T. STRIBLING.

June 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A House and Tanyard,

IN the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Third street, opposite to Kerwin's Cotton Manufactory, and part of same lot on which 'Squire Darragh's Office now stands. The House and Yard are in compleat repair, and are now in the occupancy of John Points, who is at this time carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business. For terms of Sale apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. or to E. PENTLAND, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Turtle creek.

JOSEPH M'MASTERS.

May 31, 1810.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 23d of June, inst. the following described property, to wit:

A Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows—beginning on King's alley at 80 feet from Fifth street, thence along King's alley towards Virgin alley 40 feet; thence a parallel line with Fifth street to lot No. 402, 23 feet and an half; thence by lot No. 402 towards Fifth street 40 feet, and thence a parallel line with Fifth street to the place of beginning 23 feet and an half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kinney.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 5, 1810.

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act:—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented, improved, and applied to that purpose: Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 21, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopper-boy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term, decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush*, Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody*, of Virginia, *Evan Evans*, City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams*, Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans*, near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson*, Esq. , or to *George Evans*, Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expence of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.

January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	155	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5 191	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	200	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	300	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
—	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810.

J. M.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

A few hundred weight of
Bacon or Pickled Pork
for which a liberal price will be given in Cash, by *E. DENNY.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *June* 15, 1810.

From the Independent American, printed at Georgetown, (Dis. Col.) May 29.

The last official accounts from France have at length *roused the indignation of the administration*, and that in no slight degree. That they have been most deeply and damnably *duped* by the French for years back is all the excuse they can make for their pusillanimous conduct.—If the villainy of Bonaparte was not apparent before, it is now glaring as the noon day sun. The administration can no longer *deny* that they see it. Congress will probably be called together in a very short time. They must be called. The administration will not act without the concurrence of Congress. Probably they will wait till the arrival of the John Adams; yet, whatever documents she may bring there is little doubt of the necessity of a speedy call of Congress.

AWFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY

In the thunder storm of Wednesday morning last as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike,) they were all at the same instant struck with lightening. One of the teams had five horses, belong to Christian Witmer (Chickeys ;) the whole five were killed. The three other teams had each four horses. They belonged to the following named persons, viz. Jacob Brant, Jacob Haldeman and Jacob Baker, and each of these teams had three horses killed. The drivers were all on their saddle horses. Three of the saddle horses were killed, and the fourth escaped; but what is most extraordinary and Providential is the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

[*Lan. Jour. June* 2.

We learn that the latest accounts from France in the hands of government are of the most gloomy complexion.—Mr. Armstrong certainly returns, leaving Mr. Russell Charge d'Affairs. A new minister is coming out, but with what object they are not apprized. The Danes have come fully into the views of France, with respect to commerce. Burr, after remaining two months on the frontiers of France, soliciting leave to enter it, at length succeeded through the medium of Mr. Pichon, late French minister here.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

The British sloop of war Rattlesnake, of 18 guns; arrived in England, after a cruise of 14 years in the Indian seas—Only one of the original crew has returned in her, who went out cabin boy and come home boatswain.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres.—Hor.

AN incident has lately led me into a reflection on the nature of the seminaries of the Western Country; the consequence has been a full conviction that their organization is imperfect, and that an obstinate adherence to the established plan will produce the most deplorable effects upon the rising society—the system I would attack, is fortified in some measures by custom, and it may savour of temerity in an individual to approach it with hostility; but interested as I am in every thing that relates to that part of my country where I first drew breath, and convinced of the necessity of science, as superior to all others, I beg leave, to pronounce my entire disapprobation of the conduct that is so often pursued in our literary institutions; it is repugnant to common sense and only sanctioned by a few barren precedents.

Hume observes with great contempt that during the reign of Elizabeth nothing was taught in the colleges of England but a little bad logic—a similar remark would apply with great force in our country—a *little* latin, to which in *some* places is added a *little* mechanical philosophy, appears to form the code of western science. I am not opposed to the dead languages as a branch of education; I do consider a *classical* course as quite necessary to form the scholar, the gentleman, and the professional character; I will go further; I believe no man in the present state of society, can become a brilliant ornament, without having his taste polished by an intimate acquaintance with the beauties of Augustan literature, but surely this is not to be attained by a few years exclusive attention to translating a small number of Latin and Greek authors into bad English—a moments deliberation will set this absurdity in the strongest point of view—as well might complete knowledge of the heavenly bodies be learned from a continued contemplation of the beauties of Orion alone—it is time that these errors should be exploded; the genius of improvement and cultivation has extended her influence to the banks of the Ohio: "the desert smiles"—and shall the intellects of its sons remain a blank, or only emit partial scintillations, to render the surrounding gloom more hideous—I feel satisfied that this fault has been continued not from want of genius in those who stand in the sacred relation of teachers but from the natural principle of obedience to precedent—*Tantum fidei majoribus est!* to correct it there is only wanting an exposition of its evils, evils which when regarded in a point of view, where taste is the guide, are of the greatest magnitude; I assert, and I appeal to every scholar for the correctness of the assertion, that our pulpit and our bar are seriously affected; new words coined without taste and vulgarisms in phraseology are too often heard from both places—trace these improprieties to their source, and I pledge my life, it is found in translating negligently and confining a boy entirely to this pursuit. Can a student's vocabulary be extended by literal translation? every master must answer that few words are necessary in a grammar school for construing; can elegance of phraseology be acquired by it? the same teacher will say that elegance of style and literal translation are as different as the puerilities of Corderius and the energetic eloquence of Marcus Tullius—how many are there who have sucked in their alma mater in this country who are well acquainted with the latin, but how few are they who can give the classical beauties, a corresponding English dress! but I mean not to confine my remonstrance to this one error, which may be considered as a breach of taste alone; my complaints strike at more glaring improprieties; the exclusion of many branches which young boys can understand, which ought to go hand in hand with classical study, and without which this last is perfectly useless. One of the most beautiful and most learned of the British poets* says

> "*From helicons harmonious springs*
> *A thousand rills their mazy progress take.*"

this shews how various are the "flowery paths" over which the student's feet must be directed to lay the foundation for general science, for only a foundation can be laid during the few fleeting years that are spent at school—ignorance is much more conspicuous where the mind is partially illuminated; as the gothic castle is more awful, when the eye, at intervals falls upon a column of Corinthian beauty—a little learning is sure to create a pedant; a severe critic felt this when he observed.

> "*Drink deep, or touch not the pierian spring.*"

But I leave deep learning out of the question; I merely wish to call the attention of teachers to the necesssary information that is to be sought in all seminaries; I again repeat that the mortification which I have beheld in many parts lately, prove to me that they did not send their children to school only to learn to translate Cæsar and Ovid into wretched English, but to have their youthful minds expanded; not to have their acquaintance confined to the four first books of the Eneid, but to be introduced at least slightly into a more enlarged circle, to be taught more things than are dreamed of in "the philosophy of" a yankee winter school-master—how wretched must that system be under whose direction one boy in Ovid,† confessed perfect ignorance of the heathen mythology—and another in Cæsar knew as little of the Roman history as a Chactaw youth does of the internal regulations of the palace of St. Cloud.

Such is the nature of the errors that have crept into too many of our institutions; I do not wish to stop here; with submission to more experienced judges, I will point out a mode of correcting them; I am not Menippus enough to censure improprieties, without offering what I consider as their antidote. If my advice, or something like it, be followed, I have the vanity to hope that the most beneficial consequences will flow from it.

My first idea then, is, that the week should be divided into terms; each term should have its peculiar study attached to it; for instance, on every second Monday morning, each student above the age of fourteen should present for inspection a composition, either in the epistolary form, essay, or as it may suit the inclination of the writer; the benefits arising from this are obvious—improving the orthography; expanding the mind, giving a habit of thinking, and forming a correct style—Their composition should be done at home.

The first three days should be entirely devoted to the languages and grammar; the most striking passages of the Latin and Greek poets should be committed to memory, and recited at stated periods; this, besides the immediate use, would in after life, particularly to professional men, be of peculiar advantage; some of the most striking beauties in the quotations of the greatest orators, have been stamped upon the mind at a very early day, even before their charms could be properly relished. Every morning before commencing the studies of the day, the individuals of the higher classes, should take it in turn, and read a page or two from some of the English authors most approved for style, such as the Spectator for prose, and Goldsmith or Thompson, &c. for poetry. Pronunciation, emphasis, pause, &c. should be strictly attended to; by these means, many vulgarisms in colloquial intercourse would be avoided which are but too common now.

The fourth day should be given to the Pantheon (I speak of boys of fourteen and upwards) they should spend the morning in studying it, and in the evening be examined on it. A few months would be sufficient to render them masters of this study; after which, as they grow older, this day may be devoted to mathematics, and to the elements of natural philosophy, or as much of it as can be learnt where there is no apparatus. The teacher's judgment must be consulted as to varying the studies and appropriation of time, &c.

The fifth day should be set apart for geography, astronomy, and the use of the globes; this I view as the most important day in the week; these studies, particularly that of astronomy and the globes, are the most pleasing and useful in the whole circle of the muses; the child's attention is first chained down by wonder, and natural curiosity impells him to continue until he has acquired a sufficient acquaintance with them. This is a favorite subject; it brings to my mind some pleasing images; it reminds me of the moments when the beauties of the heavens suddenly assumed attractions, till then unknown, and became objects of admiration and of astonishment; and it recals to memory that being who taught my boyish mind the harmony that prevails thro' nature's works, and who formed that taste, to which I owe my most pleasing sensations; science smiled upon him, and genius was his, but like too many of her sons he was unfortunate and a wanderer.

The sixth day should be spent in examinations into the *historical* reading of the week; for this purpose, Goldsmith's Rome should be first put into the hands of the students; so much should be marked out by way of task, to be read at their leisure during the week, in such a manner that they may be able to answer general questions on Saturday. Goldsmith's Greece should succeed his Rome, and by this means the boys would acquire a taste that would lead them into more enlarged works, such as Adams, Gillie, Gibbon, and Hume, &c. I place the history of Rome first, because Latin works are first introduced to the notice of students; the name of Rome becomes familiar before that of Greece.

Thus I have given what I think may serve as an outline; the studies may be varied at the discretion of the teacher; for instance, as the boys advance in age, the disposition of a day may be altered and devoted to logic; enough of this is easily learnt; for this purpose I would recommend the system of Dr. Andrews of Philadelphia; it is the best compiled of any work on the subject, and freed from all the useless chaff with which that study used to be clogged.

Witherspoon's moral philosophy might probably be read at the conclusion of the studies at a grammar school.

I have now performed what I conceived a duty; I mean no personal application; if any good arise from my humble voice, I shall feel happy; I am not perfectly disinterested; if I had been so, perhaps I might have remained unacquainted with the errors I have hinted at; however, if I fail, I can only pray that some literary Quixote, more fortunate than I may arise, and that Pœdia herself may furnish him with a golden branch as powerful as that of the Cumæan sybil to assist him in dispelling the gloom of obstinate prejudice.

FLORIAN.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Our country exhibits to the world at the present time, a curious state of things. The administration of the government disgraced by a succession of measures, which have produced nothing but distress and penury; measures which originated from the weakest, if not from the wickedest policy, that ever was devised, and which, after every possible effort of the men who gave them birth, to keep them alive in some shape or other, are abandoned, and the country once more left to itself.—A session or two ago, Congress, like brave fellows, voted that they would not submit to foreign insult,—that they would die sooner than yield our independence.—This was courageous conduct, and it could hardly have been expected, even that the mighty Bonaparte, rash and hair brained as he is, would have dared to meddle with a nation whose government was so bold and determined as ours. What seems, however, to be a characteristic of Jeffersonism, wherever you find it, happened in the case before us—our government did exactly what they said they would not do—they did *submit* to foreign insult and aggression, in the most mean abject manner.

Last winter, Mr. Madison, anxious to prove himself the genuine descendant of his magnanimous predecessor, began to bluster, and put on the airs of a fighter. Immediately Congress took fire, and after a reasonable amount of talk about it, voted that they would stand by their master to the last drop of their blood. It had rather a warlike appearance, for Congress so solemnly to pledge, not only their own strength and courage, but of the whole nation, to help Mr. Madison to fight poor "Copenhagen Jackson." However, so it was—they pledged it: and what has been the consequence? Why, in the course of a few weeks, their heroism so completely evaporated, that just at the close of the session, when the Senate added a clause to a bill, authorising the President to make use of our naval force to protect commerce, the bare possibility of being obliged to fight covered the administration, and all their party in Congress, with *goose flesh*.

At the same time the majority of Congress, are vilified by their partizans out of doors, in the most scurrilous manner. Much as the Federalists dislike them, and for the best reasons they do not find it necessary to say half the bad things of them, that are constantly saying by democrats. The administration also it is said, are in an uproar; and a violent struggle for victory, is carrying on between Mr. Secretary R. Smith, and the "royal cousins" of the new Dynasty, on the one hand, and Mr. Secretary Gallatin, and the republicans of the Whiskey-school, on the other. Where this will end, cannot be foreseen. We cannot, however, withhold our congratulations from Massachusetts, and the other neighbouring States, for having *again* fallen into the Jeffersonian ranks, just at the moment when every thing wearing even the semblance of decency, is quitting them.

From the Freemans Journal.

LETTERS UPON FRENCH INFLUENCE.

No. IV.

To the People of the United States.

HAVING established the point that the President of the United States has no constitutional right to impose an injunction of secrecy upon the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, in any case whatever, it is now proper to enquire into the power of those Houses to lay such an injunction upon their own members.

The only power vested in the two branches of the National Legislature, by the constitution, which bears upon this subject, is contained in the third paragraph of the fifth section of the first article of the constitution, which article establishes and defines the legislative functions.—"Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings: and, from time to time, publish the same, *excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy*: and the yeas and nays, of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." This paragraph is naturally connected with that which goes before it. "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." The provision in the present constitution respecting a secret journal, appears to have been in some measure derived from the seventh section of the ninth article of the old Confederation of the States. "The Congress of the U. States shall have power to adjourn at any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, *except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy*; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, *except such parts as are above excepted*, to lay before the legislatures of the several states."

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* *Gray.*

† *These two circumstances lately occured with two boys of fine genius, whom I had occasion to examine.*

As the old Congress possessed the powers of peace and war, with only a mere shadow of legislative powers generally, and the power of making treaties now vested in the President and Senate exclusively, the provision which has just been quoted from the Articles of Confederation, appears to have been adopted with a view to the exercise of those powers upon the subjects of "treaties, alliances, *and* military operations," and upon no other subjects. As it was the object of "The people," in establishing the new Constitution, to form a more perfect union," by the organization of a more energetic system of government, a power was given to each House to withhold from publications such parts of all their proceedings as they should deem proper. But when we consider that the powers in reference to the exercise of which, under the Confederation, secrecy was allowed, were divided in the new Constitution, the power of making treaties and alliances being vested in the Senate (together with the President) the power of making war and providing for military operations, in both Houses conjointly, it is fairly presumable that the framers of the constitution did not contemplate secret proceedings in any other cases. And in what other cases can they be neccessary, or consistent with the principle institutions? Our political system is essentially a system of publicity. The genius of it is at war with the course so commonly pursued by monarchical cabinets and despotic divans. So far as our Congress have departed from this original principle of our system, they are justly liable to the censure involved in Lord CHATHAM's speech on a motion for the dissolution of Parliment, in 1771. "For a public assembly to be afraid of having their deliberations published, is monstrous and speaks for itself. No mortal can construe such a procedure to their advantage. It, and the practice of locking the doors, are sufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they must see that all is not well within." If this be good doctrine in a monarchy, how much more so in a Republic!

The question is not, however, what ought to be the powers of Congress, in this respect, but what are those powers. It is the opinion of some that a written constitution affords no security to the rights of the people. Let us hope that this opinion is unfounded. It is dangerous to adopt constructions of the spirit of the constitution. It is much safer to adhere to the letter. If this be generally done, and the constitution be at once correct in principle and intelligible in expression, how can it be otherwise than that it should secure our rights and privileges? Could a LEX NON SCRIPTA, a collection of "shreds and patches" of legislative, executive, and judicial opinions and decisions, accumulated gradually in the progress of ages, secure them better than this LEX SCRIPTA, this plainly recorded law, to which all can recur, and which all can comprehend?

Each house of Congress, then, has power to conceal from the people such a portion of its proceedings as it deems improper for promulgation. But this power can only be exercised by first exercising another, that of "determining the rules of its proceeding," unless, indeed, the House shall take the trouble, from day to day, of taking a distinct vote upon every part of the journal which it means to keep concealed. No such thing exists in practice. The house of representatives established particular rules upon this subject. It is provided that when a member shall announce to the House that he has a motion to make, the proceedings upon which, in his opinion, ought to be kept secret, the doors shall be closed, and the House shall determine, by a vote, whether those proceedings shall not be kept secret or not. The House sometimes immediately determines that the proceedings shall not be kept secret, as in the case of a motion which was made for the sequestration of debts due by the citizens of the United States to British subjects. But no instance is recollected in which the House literally pursued its own rule, and determined, by a formal vote, that proceedings upon a motion made with closed doors should be kept secret. The house, therefore, does not, in the cases mentioned, pursue the *letter* of the constitution and of its own rule which is intended to carry that provision of the constitution into effect. How, far, then, is the rule obligatory upon the members?

Another rule provides that when a confidential message is received from the President, the proceedings upon such message shall be secret, until the House shall otherwise determine. But nothing is said respecting documents which may be communicated with the message — These form, in fact, no part of the "proceedings" of the House, being merely matter of information to bear upon those proceedings. They are never recorded in the "journal of its proceedings," and it is only "such parts" of the "journal of its proceedings" as "may in *their* judgment require secrecy," that *they* have a right to conceal. This will lead us to the investigation of a "deep question."

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant,
At the Store of Messrs. *Barker & M'Knight,*
in Market Street, Pittsburgh,
A quantity of first rate

POWDER.

Negociable notes at 60 days, will be taken in payment. June 12, 1810.

Sales at Auction.

On *MONDAY* the 2d July next, will be Sold without reserve, at the Store of the Subscriber, a valuable consignment of

British and India Goods,

suited to the season, among which are

CALICOES, chintzes and ginghams
Cambrick, shirting and India muslin
Toilenets, swansdown and cords
Velvets and Velveteens
White flannels, shawls and handkerchiefs

A variety of articles in the *Ironmongery, Stationary, Queensware* and *Grocery* line.
Fur hats, shoes, patent medicines, etc. etc.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms, all under 50 dollars, cash upwards and not exceeding 100 dollars. sixty days; above 100. ninety days. Approved indorsed notes will be required.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,
At the WARE-HOUSE of the Subscriber,

24 bags and some barrels prime Coffee
10 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas
17 dozen real Morocco Skins
20 do. Sickles
French Brandy and Jamaica Spirits in barrels and half barrels
Pepper and Alspice in kegs
30 boxes Chocolate
A few pounds Cloves and Nutmegs
Tanners and Flaxseed Oil
Tennesse Cotton, &c. &c.
A few dozen 5 and 6 quarter casmere shawls

All which are offered for sale at reduced prices for cash, approved paper, or country produce.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1810. 5t

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening at his Store, corner of Third and Wood Streets, in the house formerly occupied by JOHN SAMPLE, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware and Cutlery,

which he offers for Sale at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1810.

N. B. Eighty barrels of the first quality Lake Salt for sale.—Also, the highest price given for good clean Linen Rags.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot

IN the Borough of Pittsburgh, opposite Mr. Anderson's, and adjoining lots of Colonel O'Hara. For terms apply to the owner living on the premises, or to her son Robert Templeton, who she has appointed her agent.

MARY NELOW.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1810.

Commissioners Office,

Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1810.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY the 3d of July next, for building a *BRIDGE* over the Four Mile run in Pine township, where the Beaver road crosses the said run. A plan whereof may be seen at this Office.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JOSEPH WILSON, } *Commissioners.*

REMOVAL.

The Agency for the Sale of *Lee's Patent* and *Family Medicines*, is removed from Zadok Cramer's, to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, for Pittsburgh, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Where only can be procured the
ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared by MICHAEL LEE and Co.

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while *our* remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, *ect. ect.*

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, *ect.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tetters, *ect.*

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those Medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by druggists, but by country store-keepers to sell again; in order, that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors,

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee and Son.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

IS just opening an elegant and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

Next door to the Sign of the Globe, Market Street, near Second Street; amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine cloths assorted colours
Pelice do. a new kind
Cotton cassimers
Nankeens, blue and yellow
Striped cottons
Shirting muslins 7-8 and 4-4
Silks, sattins, ginghams
Calicoes & fancy muslins.

A great variety of

Ladies Morrocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,

Do. Childrens,

Cotton and silk shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs
Looking glasses
Waiters
Cotton cards
Ladies and gentlemens whips

A variety of *Sadlery, Cutlery, Hardware, Queensware* and
GROCERIES,
comprising a neat and GENERAL ASSORTMENT, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

India Muslins

Cheap by the piece.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic* and *Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with respectable Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, etc etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *SATURDAY* the 7th of July next,
The Noted Stud Horse,

GRAY EAGLE.

HE has stood for several seasons in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Any person wishing to purchase a Stud Horse, will no doubt be pleased with the Gray Eagle, his colts are sufficient to recommend him to any person desirous of purchasing.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1810.

A COW

WENT away from Pittsburgh about two months ago. She has white in her face, a white streak on her back, white on her flanks, but of a reddish colour generally; pretty large body, small neck, horns turned in, about 5 years old, gave milk when she went away. She was bought of Mr. James Anderson about twelve months since. Two Dollars Reward will be given for delivering her. Enquire at this Printing Office.

June 14, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
At their Bookstore, (Franklin Head) *Market Street, Pittsburgh,*
HAVE FOR SALE,

Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols.
Rosa, or American Genius
Yankey in London
Tales of Fashionable Life
Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgeworth 3 vols.
Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols.
Kendall's Travels thro the northern parts of the United States, in 1807—8, 3 vols.
Indian Wars, by Loudon
Burr's Trial, 3 vols.
Secret History, or Horrors of St. Domingo
American Gardener
Child of Feeling
History of the Devil
Gibson's Surveying
Jesse's do.
Flint's do.
Clerk's Magazine
Jesse's Arithmetic
Jackson's Book-keeping
Walker's Dictionary, large and small
Sheridan's Dictionary improved by Jones
Entick's do.
Burn's Poems, 1 and 2 vols.
Watts Psalms, Hymns
Methodist Hymns
Confession of Faith
Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul
Afflicted Man's Companion
Willison on the Catechism
Hervey's Meditations
Large Testaments
Hervey's Beauties
Backus on Regeneration
Prayer Book
Brown's Journal
Fisher's Catechism
White's Sermons
Force of Truth
Hall's Contemplations
Scott's Lessons
Fisher's Arithmetic
Dodsley's Fables
Croxall's Fables
Father's Legacy to his Daughters
Russell's Seven Sermons

Books for the amusement of Children.

Seven Wise Masters of Rome
Seven Wise Mistreses
Universal Dream Dictionary
French Convert
Chronicle of the Kings of England
History of Troy
Choice Tales
Book of Knowledge
Arabian Nights Entertainment
Death of Abel
Catechism of Nature
Narrative Pieces
Valentine and Orson
Œconomy of Human Life
Jane Shore and Fair Rosamond
Goody Two Shoes
The Twelve Cesars of Rome
Tales of the Fairies
Evening Tales
Little Master and Misses Delight
History of the Bible
Memoirs of General Washington
Town & Country Song Book
Trifles for Children, 1, 2, and 3 parts
Chapter of Accidents, 1, 2, and 3 parts
Sailor's Daughter
Dangers of the Streets
The Orphans
History of a Pin
Child's Friend

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

REDSTONE PAPER MILL,

April 24, 1810.

THE partnership of Jackson and Sharpless being mutually dissolved on the first day of this instant, the Paper-making business will be continued at the said Mill by the subscriber, where a constant supply of Paper of the following kinds may be had on the shortest notice, viz.—Writing paper No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, fine letter paper, fine and coarse printing paper, thick demy, medium and royal paper for record books, fullers papers from twenty-seven inches to thirty-six inches long, paste or bonnet boards, book-binders boards, and wrapping of different qualities.

All orders, post paid, will be punctually attended to, by the public's friend.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

N. B. Letters to be directed to the subscriber near Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers,

100 Bales first rate Tennessee

Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which

they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

Doctor Samuel Johnson,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Medicinal services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He keeps his Shop in Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, formerly kept by Mr. Eichbaum.

May 30, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

TO LET,

The HOUSE in the Public Square, next door to Doctor Mowry's. Apply to

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1810.

I a
as a
class.

CASH,

ighest price will be given at the
e of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for
LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *New Store* in Wood Street, near the corner of Fourth Street, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, *wholesale and retail*, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Amongst which are the following Articles, *viz.*

LIGHT, dark and pink ginghams
Calicoes and chintzes
Furniture do.
Olive, blue and black velveteens
Madras & fancy handkerchiefs
India do.
Bandanoe do.
4-4 and 5-4 checks
White & colr'd jeans
Long and short India nankeens
English do.
Cotton cassimers
Black bombazets
Sinshaws
Black India Sattins
Gilt and plated buttons
Cambrick muslins
Japanned do.
Leno do.
Spider net stripe do.
Tamboured mull do.
Mens' and womens' cotton hosiery, assorted,
Jalapore sannahs
Mugga do.
Azumber sawns
Fine baftas
Italian and India sewing silks
4-4 shirting muslins
Irish linnens
White and brown platillas
5-4 and 6-4 shawls
Mens' washed leather gloves
Do. best beaver do.
Womens' tanned habit do.
Do. assorted drab do.
Do. long do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
7-4 and 8-4 table cloths &c. &c.

Also, a few tons of rolled and slit Iron and Castings.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1810.

N. B. J. Lea intends keeping an assortment of Barr, Rolled and Slit Iron, and Castings of all sizes.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. tf.

NOTICE.

I have now on hand

20 Bales first quality COTTON,

which I will sell for negociable notes at 60 and 90 days. Linnen cloth would be received in part pay. From my arrangements laterly made in Nashville, I will keep a constant supply of this article on moderate terms.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ Kentucky Tobacco, twist and spun, by the keg; Cegars by the box.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. -tf.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shell-lac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

⁂ Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the GENUINE WORMSEED OIL, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

60,000 weight of Spanish Brown

of a superior quality,

Just Received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS,

At the reduced price of 6 dollars per cwt.

N. B. They have just received a very large and general assortment of all kinds of *Paints.*

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents per box.*

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fail a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.